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AFGHANISTAN. 7 Nov.—Foreign Minister's statement (*see Pakistan*).

ALGERIA. 4 Nov.—Two armoured columns operating from Batna and Khenchela liberated from rebel control the village of Foug Toub in the mountainous Aurès region of southern Constantine.

It was announced that among those arrested on 3 November were the secretary-general of the P.P.A. (Parti du Peuple Algérien) and fifty-six of the rebels who took part in the attack at Khenchela. Further arrests were reported.

6 Nov.—French police carried out raids on the homes of members of the nationalist Movement for the Triumph of Democratic Liberties. Several arrests were made.

Dissolution of M.T.L.D. (*see France*).

9 Nov.—Troops began a mopping-up operation in the Aurès region.

12 Nov.—French National Assembly debate (*see France*).

13 Nov.—Four terrorists and two French soldiers were killed in an engagement in southern Algeria.

ARGENTINA. 10 Nov.—**Catholic Action.** President Perón stated in a broadcast that a minority of clergy and members of the Acción Católica Argentina, which he said was an international body, were infiltrating into the trade unions, universities, and elsewhere. He gave a list of clerics which included the Bishops of Córdoba, La Rioja, and Santa Fé whom he declared to be open enemies of the Government, but he said Church leaders had admitted that his complaints were justified and had promised to take action. He had faith in their good word.

12 Nov.—Exchange of statements *re* Antarctica by Argentine, Chilean, and British Governments (*see Great Britain*).

The police prohibited a religious service in the church of Santo Domingo in Córdoba on the ground that members of the Acción Católica Argentina threatened to disturb public order. During an attempt to stage a protest demonstration several persons were arrested but later released.

14 Nov.—The Government issued a decree suspending the entire judiciary of Córdoba province and appointing a federal commissioner to reorganize it.

It was learned that several persons, including a parish priest, had been arrested in Córdoba province on charges of spreading false rumours. Dr Reynafe, a relation of the Bishop of La Rioja (one of the Bishops accused by Gen. Perón) was charged with *lèse-majesté* for criticizing the President's speech.

It was also learned that the Rector and the deans of four of the faculties at the National University of Córdoba, as well as many provincial Government officials, had resigned.

17 Nov.—Two more Catholic priests who had been named by President Perón as enemies of the Government were arrested in Córdoba. One of them, Father Bordagaray, was spiritual adviser of the Catholic University Athenaeum of Córdoba. The Athenaeum was searched and

closed by the police, and several youths found on the premises were detained for interrogation.

In the province of Santiago del Estero, a sub-inspector of religion, Father Schor, who had also been condemned as an enemy by Gen. Perón, was suspended.

The Federal Senate (composed entirely of Perónistas) issued a declaration condemning 'insidious infiltration and trouble-making, of clerical or other origin, in organizations of the people'.

AUSTRALIA. 4 Nov.—S.E.A.T.O. The House of Representatives ratified the South-east Asia Treaty Organization agreement.

Dock Strike. Mr Holt, Minister of Labour, introduced into Parliament the Government's Bill amending the Stevedoring Industry Act in such a way as to transfer the right to recruit dockers from the union to the employers. The Bill also set up a committee of inquiry into the stevedoring industry. Mr Holt described the dock strike, which had been organized by the Waterside Workers Federation as a protest against the Bill, as an arrogant attempt to intimidate the Government and to prevent Parliament considering legislation.

7 Nov.—Mr Menzies, Prime Minister, said in a broadcast that the dockers' strike was a challenge to Parliament to which the Government could not yield.

9 Nov.—The Council of Trade Unions announced its support for the dockers' strike and condemned the Government for not allowing the committee of inquiry to proceed 'untrammelled by another aspect of its legislation which could be construed only as a prejudging of the issue'.

10 Nov.—The Bill amending the Stevedoring Industry Act passed all its stages in the House of Representatives, under a time-table approved by 51 votes to 41. An amendment by Dr Evatt, the Labour Party leader, seeking to delay application of the Bill until fourteen days after the committee of inquiry had reported was defeated by 48 votes to 39.

12 Nov.—The Bill to amend the Stevedoring Industry Act passed through all stages in Parliament.

The emergency committee of the Council of Trade Unions unanimously agreed on a resolution strongly condemning the action of the Commonwealth Government in introducing legislation for the recruiting of waterside labour and calling upon 'all workers, irrespective of whether they are members of trade unions or not, to refrain from applying to shipowners for work' under the provisions of the new legislation.

Mr Holt, Minister for Labour, said that the Government would not be deterred by the threatening language of the resolution from giving effect to the legislation.

15 Nov.—Waterside workers at sixty ports voted to return to work. Officials of the Waterside Workers' Federation said the fight was still on against the Government's new legislation.

AUSTRIA. 10 Nov.—Yugoslavia. Austria and Yugoslavia signed in Vienna an agreement providing for equal treatment for each other's

Austria (*continued*)

vessels on the Danube. The agreement regulated river traffic, the use of ports, and the payment of harbour dues, and abolished customs duties for vessels in transit.

13 Nov.—Austro-Bulgarian trade and Danube agreements (*see Bulgaria*).

BELGIUM. 10 Nov.—**Economic Situation.** M. van Acker, Prime Minister, in speeches in both Houses of Parliament, surveyed the Government's achievements and future policy. He said that the financial year 1953 had ended with a deficit of 3,000 m. francs (£21,428,570) though recently there had been an improvement because of increased yields from taxation and economies. Unemployment had been reduced by 55,000. Exports had increased, and the Government had allowed the National Bank and the National Industrial Credits Company to finance exports to countries outside O.E.E.C. up to 2,000 m. francs (£14,285,710). The foreign trade fund would be able to grant subsidies and loans to small and medium-sized export concerns up to 50 m. Belgian francs (£357,140).

M. van Acker said that the Government was resolved to fulfil the country's defence commitments. Defence measures would also be taken in the Belgian Congo.

BRITISH HONDURAS. 4 Nov.—Allocation for development, and constitutional measure (*see Great Britain*).

BULGARIA. 12 Nov.—Trade agreement with Yugoslavia and return of Cominform emigrés (*see Yugoslavia*).

13 Nov.—**Austria.** A shipping and a trade agreement with Austria were initialled in Sofia. The shipping agreement restored to Austria the right to use the Danube down to Ruschuk, in north-east Bulgaria, and provided for the free and reciprocal use of the river in each other's territories and the mutual establishment of shipping import agencies. The trade agreement provided for an increased exchange of goods up to a total value of \$8.5 m. each way for one year from 1 November.

BURMA. 5 Nov.—**Burmese-Japanese Peace Treaty.** Burma and Japan signed in Rangoon a peace treaty providing for the payment by Japan of \$200 m. in reparations and also for Japanese investment of \$50 m. in joint enterprises by the Burmese Government and Japanese firms.

CANADA. 12 Nov.—Queen Elizabeth, the Queen Mother, arrived in Ottawa from the United States on a five-day visit to Canada.

14 Nov.—**France.** M. Mendès-France, French Prime Minister, arrived on a visit to Canada.

CHILE. 12 Nov.—**Antarctica.** Exchange of statements by Argentine, British, and Chilean Governments (*see Great Britain*).

15 Nov.—Peruvian capture of Onassis whalers (*see Peru*).

The Foreign Minister said that if an Onassis fleet were whaling in Chile, Ecuador, or Peru waters it was sheer piracy deserving punishment, and that the three countries were entitled to proclaim their sovereignty over adjoining seas. He said the three countries had agreed in December that foreign vessels found violating their sovereignty should be seized and fines imposed on their owners.

17 Nov.—Peruvian Action against Onassis Vessels. It was announced that the Chilean Ambassador in Lima had been instructed to express the Government's full approval for the action taken by Peru against the Onassis whaling fleet (*see Peru*).

Government's Resignation. Señor Osvaldo Koch, Minister of Justice, and son-in-law of President Ibañez, resigned because of the unfavourable attitude of Congress towards the presidential decree establishing martial law. Subsequently the rest of the Government resigned. Señor Koch said that it was without precedent that Congress should refuse to grant the President the necessary means of forestalling Communist menaces, especially when so many illegal strikes appeared imminent.

CHINA. 9 Nov.—Allegation of U.S. Encroachment. The New China News Agency alleged that six waves of American aircraft had encroached upon China's territorial air in fifty sorties over the coastal areas of Chekiang province on 7 and 8 November.

10 Nov.—Trials. The New China News Agency announced that twelve 'United States-Chiang' agents had been sentenced to death for spying and sabotage by the People's Court of Fukien Province, and twelve others sentenced to terms of imprisonment.

14 Nov.—Sinking of Nationalist frigate (*see Formosa*).

EGYPT. 4 Nov.—Muslim Brotherhood. The Government newspaper *Al Goumhouria* published a letter purporting to be written by Abdul Kader Auda, an official of the Muslim Brotherhood, from a military prison. The writer dissociated himself from the brotherhood's leadership and suggested that it should deliver up its arms, abandon political activity, and dissolve its secret organization and that in return the Prime Minister should suspend the new law stiffening penalties for illegal possession of arms, release arrested members, and refrain from further arrests.

6 Nov.—U.S. Aid. An agreement was signed with the United States for the grant of \$40 m. aid for Egyptian economic development.

7 Nov.—Muslim Brotherhood. Eight arrests were made during a raid on a secret Muslim Brotherhood organization in Alexandria. Arms and ammunition were discovered.

11 Nov.—Hindawy Duweir, the principal witness at the trial of Abdul Latif for the attempted murder of Colonel Nasser, stated in evidence that there was contact between Gen. Nagib, the Muslim Brotherhood, and el Hodeiby. He said the organization intended to use Gen. Nagib 'to quieten the people' after the assassination of the revolutionary leaders.

Egypt (*continued*)

12 Nov.—M. Mendès-France on Egyptian encouragement for Algerian terrorists (*see France*).

13 Nov.—**Syria.** A Government spokesman announced that the Government had recalled its Ambassador in Syria, Major-General Aly Nagib (a brother of President Nagib) because 'Syria has done nothing to curb the activities there of the Muslim Brotherhood'.

14 Nov.—**Removal of President Nagib.** President Nagib was relieved of office and placed under surveillance by decision of a joint meeting of the Cabinet and the Council of the Revolutionary Command.

A spokesman of the Council said that two members of the Muslim Brotherhood's secret organization, Yussef Talaat and Ibrahim el-Tayib, had stated under interrogation that they were both in touch with Gen. Nagib who had agreed that after a *coup d'état* overthrowing the regime he would step in to restore order. Later it was stated that Gen. Nagib would be brought to trial if sufficient evidence were found about his alleged association with the Muslim Brotherhood plot.

15 Nov.—Sudanese Minister's statement on removal of Gen. Nagib (*see Sudan*).

The Council of the Revolutionary Command issued a statement in which it was alleged that Gen. Nagib had become envious of Colonel Nasser who had defeated his attempts to gain power, and that the General had joined the camp of the Communists and the Muslim Brotherhood who were trying to create anarchy and undo the revolution and who had used Gen. Nagib as a tool.

Ibrahim Tayib, said to be the leader of the Muslim Brotherhood's secret organization in Cairo, stated in evidence at the trial of Latif that a plan to overthrow the Government had been worked out between the secret organization, Gen. Nagib, and pro-Nagib army officers. The intention was to follow up wholesale assassinations of revolutionary leaders with the establishment of a provisional government.

17 Nov.—**Colonel Nasser.** The Cabinet decided that Colonel Nasser should take over the duties of Head of the State. He also became president of The Council of the Revolutionary Command. It was stated that the office of President would remain vacant for the time being.

A police statement said that 1,112 members of the Muslim Brotherhood had been arrested since the attempt on Colonel Nasser's life. Big arms caches belonging to the Brotherhood had been discovered in Sharkia province, adjoining the Suez Canal zone.

The Council of Ulema of al Azhar University issued a *fatwa* (religious edict) accusing the Muslim Brotherhood of deviating from the teachings of Islam.

FORMOSA. **10 Nov.**—President Eisenhower's statement on U.S. counsels of moderation (*see United States*).

14 Nov.—An official Nationalist statement said that the frigate *Tai Ping* (1,400 tons) had been sunk near the Tachen Islands after an attack by four Communist motor-torpedo boats. Forty of the crew of 200 were missing.

FRANCE. 5 Nov.—Diplomatic Changes. The Quai d'Orsay announced that M. Chauvel had been appointed Ambassador in London in the place of M. Massigli who would succeed M. Parodi as Secretary-General at the Quai d'Orsay. M. Couve de Murville had been appointed Ambassador in Washington in place of M. Henri Bonnet.

Algeria. M. Mitterand, Minister of the Interior, told the Assembly's internal affairs committee that so far 175 persons had been arrested in Algeria in connection with the recent disorders. He said that there could be no toleration of separatist tendencies.

Budget. Following the rejection of the Post Office budget by the Assembly's finance committee, M. Mendès-France, Prime Minister, 'put the question of confidence' against any motion or manoeuvre tending to delay discussion of the 1955 budget.

6 Nov.—Algeria. Police carried out a number of raids in Paris and other cities on organizations connected with the Algerian nationalist Movement for the Triumph of Democratic Liberties (M.T.L.D.). It was later announced that the Council of Ministers had decreed the dissolution of the M.T.L.D.

7 Nov.—M. Mitterand said in a broadcast that the disorders in Algeria would not deflect the Government in their resolve to lead the people of Algeria towards new developments.

Delegation to Moscow. M. le Troqueur, president of the National Assembly, announced that in reply to an invitation from the Soviet Ambassador to take a parliamentary delegation to Moscow, he had welcomed the proposal but in order to avoid ambiguity had expressed the view that the visit should not be made before the ratification of the new agreements on Germany.

9 Nov.—Confidence Vote. M. Mendès-France's Government received the vote of confidence for which he had asked on 5 November by 320 votes to 207. The minority was made up mainly of Communists and M.R.P.

10 Nov.—U.S.S.R. A trade agreement was signed with Russia, increasing trade between the two countries by more than 50 per cent to a total of 58,000 francs during the next eighteen months.

11 Nov.—Socialist Party. An extraordinary congress of the Socialist Party decided by 2,187 votes against 454 to support ratification of the Paris agreements but the resolution laid down certain requirements to be sought after ratification. These included: measures for further integration of European forces; strengthening of the powers of the arms agency; and the creation of an organization for administering and equipping military forces and distributing foreign aid. The congress also reaffirmed its demand that France should take or support an initiative for east-west negotiations, particularly by means of a conference at which such questions as German reunification and an Austrian peace treaty would be discussed.

The Socialist Congress also voted on the question of Socialist participation in the Government: 1,773 approved participation subject to acceptance of a fifteen-point economic and social programme; 1,091 voted for unconditional participation; and 475 opposed it on any terms.

France (continued)

12 Nov.—Ministerial Appointments. M. Mendès-France, Prime Minister, announced the following appointments to his Government: M. Lemaire (Gaullist), Minister for Housing and Reconstruction; M. Billères (Socialist Radical), and M. Moynet (Independent), State Secretaries attached to the Prime Minister's office; and M. Monin (Independent Peasant Party), State Secretary for Trade.

Algeria. Speaking in the National Assembly in a debate on Algeria, M. Mendès-France said that there would be no hesitation or half-measures in assuring law and order and there could be no question of secession. Referring to the activities of Cairo radio in spite of French protests, he said: 'A serious malaise now exists between the two countries, and the direction in which Cairo is continuing is not of a nature to restore peace.' France desired to maintain her traditional friendship with the Arab world, and she would maintain with Egypt a correct and friendly attitude, but the Egyptian Government should accept its responsibilities. If it persisted in its present course, the French Government would not hesitate 'to take the necessary measures', but he hoped that negotiations would permit a satisfactory solution.

A resolution in support of the Government wish to postpone the debate *sine die* was passed by 312 to 272. The minority was composed of the Communists, the M.R.P., and some Gaullists and Independents.

13 Nov.—M. Mendès-France, Prime Minister, left for a ten-day visit to Canada and the United States.

Soviet Note proposing European conference (*see U.S.S.R.*).

14 Nov.—M.R.P. The national committee of the M.R.P. decided not to support the new agreements on Germany unless some new factor were introduced.

17 Nov.—Tunisia. M. Ben Ammar, Tunisian Prime Minister, saw M. Faure, acting Prime Minister, and M. Fouchet, Minister for Tunisian and Moroccan Affairs. A joint statement, issued afterwards, said that the French Ministers had expressed surprise at the resolutions of the Neo-Destour council (*see Tunisia*), and that M. Ben Ammar had replied that the resolutions, while open to different interpretations, 'in no way modified the position adopted by the Tunisian Government, and in particular its wish to put an end, by appropriate means and with the help of the French Government,' to the problem of the *fellagha*.

GENERAL AGREEMENT ON TARIFFS AND TRADE. 5 Nov.—U.S. Subsidy on Exports of Oranges. The U.S. delegate replied to complaints by Italy, South Africa, and Great Britain (on behalf of Cyprus and the West Indies) concerning United States subsidies on the export of oranges. He said that United States exporters could not compete in many markets because of import restrictions. The United States wanted fair competitive trade in oranges, and the removal of dollar import restrictions would provide a basis for the removal of export subsidies.

8 Nov.—Mr Thorneycroft, President of the Board of Trade (Britain), speaking in the general debate, said that Britain wished to reaffirm the

agreement and to strengthen it 'as the necessary basis for any move in the direction of convertibility'. She accepted the risks inherent in supporting G.A.T.T. policy but could not advance along the road alone. He urged the acceptance by all of 'substantial limitations' of their freedom to restrict the trade of others and proposed: (1) a strengthening of the provisions on export subsidies; (2) an extension of the provisions for special measures for colonial territories, particularly in 'cases where the industry to be developed depends not on the limited market of that territory but on export to the metropolitan country'; (3) that in regard to quota restrictions Article XI should be preserved unchanged and Article XII be reinforced so that all restrictions imposed under it should be subject to the approval of the contracting parties immediately afterwards and their extension beyond one year should be subject to prior approval and in any event limited except for under-developed countries to a time limit of one extra year; and (5) the widening of Article XIV so as to allow, in the last resort, 'trade discrimination against a country whose currency is found to be scarce'.

Mr Corea, Minister of Commerce, Trade, and Fisheries (Ceylon), said the agreement must be amended 'to give under-developed countries the right to take adequate protective measures by use of quantitative restrictions, tariffs, and similar well-known devices to operate programmes for economic development and to protect their industrial efforts'. He supported commodity agreements which would give 'stability to primary producers over a period of years', and asked that such agreements should be provided for under G.A.T.T.

A message was received from President Eisenhower stating that he was looking forward to 'early action' by Congress as far as his own proposals for a liberalized American economic foreign policy were concerned, and would 'press' Congress when it convened in January.

M. Faure, French Finance Minister, said that they should not try to make G.A.T.T. over-ambitious. Trade should be liberalized flexibly both so far as quantitative restrictions and tariffs were concerned, and account should be taken of the rate of social progress in each country. He said it would be vain to disregard the fact 'that there is an irreducible notion of sovereignty' in economic matters and declared that France was inseparable from the French Union, and his Government's aim was to 'define a major policy for the franc area'.

Herr Erhard, Federal German Minister for Economic Affairs, expressed the view that quantitative restrictions should be discarded by countries with convertible currencies. He considered it also of the utmost importance to ensure that international trade was not again split up by groups and areas.

9 Nov.—Mr McEwen, Australian Minister of Commerce, rejected proposals designed to limit the use of quantitative import restrictions applied for balance of payment reasons, and said Australia could not accept any greater limitations than those already imposed by existing G.A.T.T. articles. He also urged the removal of the 'no new preference' rule, the acceptance of commodity agreements, and safeguards for the industries of underdeveloped or rapidly developing countries.

General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (*continued*)

10 Nov.—Mr Waugh, Assistant Secretary of State for Economic Affairs (United States) said that the United States had three principal objectives: (1) to provide the agreement with an organizational framework which would allow it to operate more effectively; (2) to strengthen and simplify the provisions on quantitative restrictions imposed for financial reasons; (3) to safeguard the tariff concessions and assure their stability, while providing needed flexibility. He said the continued widespread use of quantitative restrictions on American products 'in spite of the great improvement that has taken place in the external financial position and competitiveness of most countries' was not understood in the United States. Such restrictions clearly nullified the tariff concessions previously obtained by the United States, and the unsatisfactory position could not continue indefinitely. Mr Waugh also said that his Government was 'prepared to discuss the desirability of appropriate limitations with respect to the use of export subsidies' on agricultural products. In disposing of such products the United States would continue to observe the 'announced principle that such disposal should not unduly interfere with normal marketings'. The new policy 'embodying the principle of flexible price supports', which had already been adopted, was 'designed to bring about the necessary readjustments' in American agricultural production. In existing circumstances the United States could not afford to permit the unrestricted entry of foreign agricultural products which would not have been drawn thereto if it had not been for the magnet created by the United States price support programme.

Mr J. P. D. Johnson (New Zealand), said that his Government fully supported the broad principles of the G.A.T.T., but had been concerned at 'certain trade developments' which greatly lessened its value such as 'systems which foster uneconomic production, policies of subsidization, including in particular export subsidies', and dumping. New Zealand's views on the use of quantitative import restrictions to protect a country's balance of payments were similar to those of Australia. Speaking on Article 1 and the 'no new preference' rule, he said that New Zealand desired the right to review preferences in some circumstances, though he did not suggest any major weakening of Article 1. His Government also wanted an opportunity to renegotiate some tariffs on which concessions had been made, before the schedules of tariff concessions were renewed in 1955.

Mr Matsumoto, Japanese Ambassador in London, observer for Japan, said he hoped the tariff negotiations due to open on 21 February in connection with Japan's application for full membership would offer an opportunity of reducing and stabilizing tariffs. He favoured the original French plan for a general automatic 10 per cent yearly reduction in three successive stages. He also favoured the gradual reduction of quantitative restrictions.

The Czechoslovak representative supported any change calculated to lessen the difficulties of underdeveloped countries and increase the pace of their economic development.

GERMANY. 4 Nov.—West Germany. Dr Adenauer, Federal Chancellor, defending the Saar agreement in a broadcast, laid particular stress on the fact that it guaranteed a restoration of political freedoms in the Saar and that it gave the people of the Saar the right to vote on those provisions in the peace treaty which affected the territory. He insisted that the new co-operation achieved between France and Germany was essential to European unity. Speaking of Germany's relations with the United States, he said these could not be better and the treaty of friendship he had signed in Washington was a symbol of their 'peaceful and fruitful relationship'. He announced that talks were to be held shortly on the question of blocked German assets in America and that the United States had undertaken to assist in the direct financing of German rearmament.

5 Nov.—Saar Agreement. Dr Dehler, the Free Democratic Party chairman, and eight other leading members of the Party, including four Ministers, were invited by Dr Adenauer to discuss the Saar agreement with him. A Free Democratic spokesman said after the meeting that there had been 'far-reaching agreement' that further talks between France and Germany were needed to interpret and clarify doubtful clauses.

West Germany. Complaints of Bombing Practice. Deputies of all parties complained in the *Bundestag* of bombing practice by air forces of the North Atlantic Treaty Powers on the Grosser Knechtsand near Cuxhaven. Replying for the Government, Herr Hartmann said that revision of the agreement with the British and U.S. Governments under which the Knechtsand was made available for bombing was possible. The British had admitted damage to a number of buildings, and compensation had been accelerated by the Finance Ministry to avoid hardship. Shrimp fishers had received about 300,000 marks in compensation.

Baron von Neurath. The three western High Commissioners agreed to the Soviet proposal of 2 November for the release of Baron von Neurath.

6 Nov.—Baron von Neurath was released from Spandau prison.

7 Nov.—Baron von Neurath received a message of congratulation from President Heuss who expressed satisfaction that 'the martyrdom (*martyrium*) of these years has come to an end for you'. Dr Adenauer also sent a message of congratulation.

9 Nov.—Budget. The main outlines were announced of the Federal budget for the year beginning April 1955. Ordinary revenue and expenditure were balanced at 26,100 m. marks (1,100 m. marks more than in 1954), whereas the extraordinary budget was 450 m. marks lower at 1,590 m. marks. Defence expenditure remained unchanged at 9,000 m. marks of which 3,200 m. would be allocated to the western armed forces stationed on German soil.

East Germany. Trials. The east German Supreme Court in east Berlin sentenced two persons to death, two to life imprisonment, and three to prison terms of fifteen, fifteen, and twelve years for espionage on behalf of the Gehlen organization.

Germany (*continued*)

10 Nov.—West Germany. Saar Agreement. The *Land* Parliament of Lower Saxony passed by an overwhelming majority a resolution condemning the Saar agreement.

13 Nov.—West Germany. Soviet Note. Dr Adenauer, speaking at Darmstadt, referred to the latest Soviet Note and said that he would welcome 'at a suitable time' a conference which would create a real system of collective security for Europe. But it would have to be well prepared. He did not think it could be held as early as 29 November. However, the Soviet proposal would not be simply turned down.

Soviet Note proposing European conference (*see U.S.S.R.*).

14 Nov.—East Germany. Herr Ulbricht, first deputy Prime Minister, said that 'everybody can well imagine that every step taken towards the execution of the Paris agreements must necessarily produce counter-measures on the part of the peace-loving and democratic states'.

15 Nov.—Berlin Elections. It was learned that the west Berlin police had arrested ten Communist election canvassers on the ground that they infringed the law for the protection of the person. (All Communist canvassers were required to submit reports to their party headquarters in which the full names and addresses had to be given of those persons proving intractable. The police maintained that these black lists endangered the peoples whose names appeared on them whenever they had to go into east Berlin or east Germany.)

16 Nov.—West Germany. Election of Bundestag President. Dr Gerstenmaier was elected President of the *Bundestag* at the third ballot (contrary to the established convention that the candidate of the majority party should be elected unopposed). The Social Democrats opposed his election on the ground that, contrary to another established convention, they had not been consulted about the choice of a candidate.

17 Nov.—Dr Adenauer's letter to Sir Anthony Eden *re* limit on German atomic fuel supplies (*see Great Britain*).

GREAT BRITAIN. 4 Nov.—Visit of Queen Mother to United States (*see United States*).

British Honduras. The Colonial Secretary announced in a written parliamentary reply the Government's decision to allocate, subject to parliamentary approval, £1,250,000 for development in British Honduras during the next three years. He also announced that, as a further measure of constitutional advance, from 1 January 1955 the Governor would assign to unofficial members of his Executive Council the function of steering the business of certain departments through the Legislative Assembly and raising in the Executive Council questions relating to those departments.

Jerusalem. The Ambassadors in London of the eight Arab League States called at the Foreign Office and protested against the reported intention of the new British Ambassador to Israel to present his letters of credence to the Israeli President in Jerusalem, on the ground that this implied British recognition of Jerusalem as the capital of Israel.

They were told by Mr Nutting, Minister of State, that the new Ambassador would present his letters of credence in Jerusalem on 10 November but that this would be done purely on the ground of international courtesy and had no political implications. A statement issued after the meeting said the decision had been taken in consultation with the U.S. and French Governments.

8 Nov.—South-east Asia. Sir Anthony Eden, Foreign Secretary, opening a debate on policy in south-east Asia, said the supervisory commission in Indo-China had made a good start in most areas. Both in Vietnam and Cambodia the withdrawal of troops, the transfer of administration, and the movement of population had proceeded reasonably smoothly. But in Laos the picture caused more concern. The commission 'were still confronted with a critical task in arranging for the administration, in accordance with the terms of the agreement, of the two northern provinces, Phong Saly and Sam Neua, which Viet Minh had overrun'. He emphasized that the independence of both Laos and Cambodia was of the first importance. There, indeed, was the test by which the agreements would be judged by public opinion, not least in the free countries of south-east Asia. He said the Geneva agreement had in no way diminished the formidable military power of the Viet Minh or her Chinese ally. Since the settlements there had been a considerable reorganization and rapid expansion of the Viet Minh regular army. By the end of the year it would probably have twice as many regular field formations as at the time of the Geneva settlement. They had a relatively small population of about 14 m., yet they had raised already more regular troops than had Pakistan and Indonesia, each of which had a population of over 70 m. Those figures emphasized the need for some kind of guarantee of the Geneva settlement. Here Sir Anthony Eden explained that efforts at Geneva to secure a dual arrangement comprising a reciprocal international guarantee to cover the settlement itself and a south-east Asia defence treaty to balance the Sino-Soviet treaty had failed owing to the insistence of the Soviet, Chinese, and Viet Minh delegations that any reciprocal guarantee must be collective and subject to veto.

Speaking in support of the Manila S.E.A.T.O. treaty, Sir Anthony Eden emphasized the need to state Britain's position clearly in advance so that no new adventures were begun on a miscalculation which could lead to war. He said the treaty was purely defensive and fully in accord with the United Nations Charter and the Geneva agreement. They would have hoped to have seen more Asian States join at the outset of this essentially peaceful task, and hoped that when they had had a chance of seeing how the treaty worked some might change their minds. Sir Anthony Eden then emphasized the importance of providing economic and technical assistance to south-east Asian countries and of co-ordinating the various treaty Powers' efforts in this respect. He attached the greatest importance to the work of the Colombo Plan.

Mr Younger for the Labour Opposition said he would not advise his colleagues to vote against the Manila treaty despite some of its defects, but he found the American reservation in regard to Communist

Great Britain (*continued*)

aggression clearly an infringement of the Charter, and he called for a far larger scale of international aid for the area.

Jordan. The Foreign Office confirmed that the Jordan Government had made informal approaches about a revision in certain respects of the Anglo-Jordan Treaty of 1948.

Mr Thorneycroft's statement at G.A.T.T. conference (*see General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade*).

South African Racial Policy. Sir Anthony Eden said in answer to parliamentary questions that the Government had declined to assist the United Nations Commission on the racial situation in the Union of South Africa because they considered that it was illegally constituted. They considered that reference to the International Court of Justice for an advisory opinion would be superfluous.

Sudan. Sayed Ismail el-Azhari, Sudanese Prime Minister, arrived in London for a three-day official visit.

Trade Mission. It was announced that the President of the Board of Trade had decided to send a trade mission of prominent business men to Egypt, the Sudan, and Ethiopia early in 1955.

9 Nov.—O.E.E.C. report on the United Kingdom (*see Organization for European Economic Co-operation*).

Sir Winston Churchill, Prime Minister, speaking at the Lord Mayor's banquet, reviewed the various settlements of international disputes which had been achieved in the past year, and after expressing the belief that the western and eastern Powers should try to live in a friendly and peaceful way, said that Britain's whole foundation of existence stood on the alliance and friendship with the United States. She was also developing increasingly intimate ties with France, Germany, Italy, and the Low Countries. From these agreements she hoped to create 'that peace through strength which will allow time to play its healing part and bring about an easier relationship all over the world'. He looked forward to the time when, 'having brought about a stability and common purpose in the west, we shall have established the essential basis on which we can seek an understanding with the east'.

Cyprus. Protest to United Nations *re* press conference by Archbishop Makarios (*see United Nations*).

11 Nov.—**Paris Agreements.** The Parliamentary Labour Party decided by 124 votes to 72 to support the London and Paris agreements on German rearmament during the forthcoming debate.

Poland. An Anglo-Polish trade agreement was signed in London, and an Anglo-Polish financial agreement in Warsaw. (The texts of both were to be published as a White Paper.)

The financial agreement provided that the Polish Government should pay the U.K. Government a sum of £5,465,000, of which £2,665,000 was in settlement of British claims in respect of Polish nationalization, expropriation, etc., and the remainder in settlement of Polish pre-war debts. The terms of payment provided that a sum of about £150,000 (representing sums accrued under Article 15 of the 1949 Trade and Finance Agreement) would be made available immediately and that

thereafter the Polish Government would pay annual instalments beginning in November 1955 which would be calculated as percentages of the sterling value in excess of £10 m. of Polish exports to Britain. On the basis of the existing level of trade it was expected that the total sum would have been paid by 1967. The Polish Government had also informed the U.K. Government of the final offers involving £535,000 which it was making to holders of bonds of the municipality of Poznan 6 per cent loan of 1928 and the Republic of Poland 4 per cent (formerly 7 per cent) stabilization loan of 1927.

The two countries agreed to extend the Anglo-Polish Sterling Payments Agreement until 1956.

The trade agreement provided for the issue in 1954 (and in some cases for extension into 1955) of import licences for about £1 m. of Polish goods in addition to such goods as bacon, timber, and eggs already imported, and for the purchase by Poland of £1 m. of British goods. The two Governments also undertook not to discriminate against each other's shipping.

12 Nov.—Antarctica. The British, Argentine, and Chilean Governments exchanged statements saying that in order 'to avoid any misunderstanding in Antarctica which may affect the friendly relations between the United Kingdom, Argentina, and Chile, the Governments of these three countries have informed each other that, in present circumstances, they foresee no need to send warships south of latitude 60 degrees during the 1954 to 1955 Antarctic season, apart, of course, from movements such as have been customary for a number of years'.

13 Nov.—Sudan. Sayed Ismael El Azhari, Prime Minister of the Sudan, told the press that the Sudan would soon join the Arab League. Soviet Note proposing European conference (*see U.S.S.R.*).

Germany. The Government published as a White Paper (Cmd. 9323, 3d.) the text of a letter dated 16 November 1954 from Dr Adenauer, Federal German Chancellor, to Sir Anthony Eden, expressing the German Government's intention not to instal in the Federal Republic nuclear reactor capacity in excess of 10 megawatts in the next two years and also to limit its supplies of atomic fuels for civil purposes for two years to 3,500 grammes in any one year. Dr Adenauer also said it was his intention to keep in touch in questions concerning atomic energy and to consult together.

15 Nov.—Foreign Policy. Sir Anthony Eden, Foreign Secretary, in a speech at Leicester, pointed to the Government's achievements in foreign policy and gave a warning that Soviet and Chinese leaders' talk of peaceful coexistence should not give rise to 'unthinking optimism'. He said that while there had been 'some relaxation in tension between east and west which we warmly welcome, there has so far been no modification whatever of Soviet policy on any important issue in respect of either Germany or Austria, and it is upon this that the future of Europe depends'. He had only been able to gather from critics of the Government one alternative to their German policy, and that was a neutralized Germany. 'Believe me,' he declared, 'such an answer is a political impossibility.'

Great Britain (*continued*)

Soviet Note. Sir Anthony Eden said in answer to questions in the Commons that the Soviet Note contained nothing new except the date of 29 November for a European conference. It was openly and explicitly directed against the ratification of the Paris agreements. The Government held that its first task was to ratify those agreements and put them into force. As he had said on 25 October, 'if we can bring about stability and a common purpose in the west we shall have established the essential basis on which we can seek an understanding with the east'.

16 Nov.—Uganda. Mr Lennox-Boyd, Colonial Secretary, in a statement in the Commons on Uganda, announced that the Government had accepted both the recommendations of the conference presided over by Sir Keith Hancock and the Governor's proposed changes in the Executive and Legislative Councils of the Protectorate. A new situation giving the opportunity for a new approach to the question of the Kabaka had been created by the constitutional proposals for Buganda and by the judgement of the Chief Justice (*see p. 742*) in the case brought in the Uganda High Court to test the validity of the Government's action in regard to the Kabaka. The Government had therefore decided, subject to certain conditions, that the Lukiko should be given the opportunity to choose whether a new Kabaka should be elected or whether Kabaka Mutesa II should return as the native ruler of Buganda.

The conditions were: (1) that the constitutional recommendations be accepted as a whole by the Lukiko; (2) that H.M. Government and the Lukiko should agree the terms of the solemn engagement recommended by the constitutional conference to be entered into by the Kabaka; and (3) that the choice of the Lukiko be made nine months after the new arrangements had been brought into effect. The period would be shortened if the Government were convinced that the new arrangements had become well established and were working satisfactorily. The Government would make every effort to bring them into effect by 31 March 1954. The Kabaka chosen by the Lukiko would be required to enter into the solemn engagement and to sign the amending agreement before being recognized by H.M. Government.

Constitutional Proposals. The constitutional changes for Buganda recommended by the Namirembe conference presided over by Sir Keith Hancock and the Governor's proposals for changes in the Uganda Protectorate were published as a White Paper (Cmd. 9320, S.O. 18.).

The constitutional changes recommended by the Namirembe conference proposed, among other things, that the Kingdom of Buganda, under the Kabaka's Government, should continue to be an integral part of the Uganda Protectorate; that the conduct of public affairs in Buganda should be in the hands of Ministers; and that, while all the traditional dignities of the Kabaka should be fully safeguarded, Kabakas in future should be constitutional rulers bound by a solemn engagement to observe the conditions of the agreements regarding the constitution.

In the light of the Governor's recommendations (*see below*) and a repeated assurance on East African federation, the Buganda Constitutional Committee agreed to recommend to the Lukiko that Baganda members should be elected to the Protectorate Legislative Council.

The Governor's proposals were that a ministerial system should be introduced in the Protectorate and that the Executive Council should consist of fourteen members, including the Governor; nine of these would be officials, six or seven of them with ministerial status, and of the five others three would be Africans. At the same time the Legislative Council would be enlarged to permit of greater representation and the proportion of African members would be increased to half the total.

17 Nov.—London and Paris Agreements. Opening a two-day debate in the Commons on a Government motion to approve the London agreement of 3 October and the Paris agreement of 23 October, Sir Anthony Eden said that the British pledge to retain forces on the continent so long as Western European Union so determined had been saluted by all the NATO Powers, in Yugoslavia, and in every Commonwealth country as 'historic, not as a provocation that made for war, but as a deterrent that could build for peace'. Emphasizing the various safeguards provided in the agreements he pointed out that under N.A.T.O. no country would be able to use its forces operationally or even to move them about in the N.A.T.O. area in a manner inconsistent with the strategy laid down by N.A.T.O.; that control over logistics provided by the widened responsibilities and power of the Supreme Commander would limit the possibility of independent action by any one country; and that the build-up of German forces and of the German defence effort would be watched over by the North Atlantic Council and would be subject to inspection by the Supreme Commander. He regarded these arrangements as 'infinitely more effective than any number of paper guarantees'. Under the Western European Union arrangements, maximum levels for the armed forces were laid down and could not be increased except with the unanimous agreement of all the parties to the Brussels treaty. The armaments agency would have the task of seeing that stocks of specified weapons in member countries were not exceeded and that the German undertaking not to manufacture certain weapons, including atomic weapons, was being observed. Sir Anthony Eden maintained that the effect of these control arrangements 'would make it just as difficult for Germany to pursue an independent military policy as it would have been if E.D.C. had come into force'.

Sir Anthony Eden then told the House that he had asked for and received from the German Federal Chancellor an assurance about the use of nuclear fuel for civilian purposes (*see letter below*). The Chancellor had also affirmed his intention of keeping in close touch with the British Government and consulting them on the development of the German programme for civilian purposes.

Sir Anthony Eden said he would not accept that the agreements ruled out any prospect of solving European issues which affected Soviet Russia, such as the peaceful unification of Germany. On the contrary, the fact that Russia had now hurriedly called for a conference was an

Great Britain (*continued*)

indication that if the western nations proceeded calmly and steadily with the Paris proposals they would have a better opportunity for negotiations than they had had for a long time. The Soviet Government had never come forward with any possible proposals for a German settlement. It was still unwilling to agree to German unification in any conditions of freedom. Before any conference could be held the west must consolidate its position and establish its unity on a firm and enduring basis.

Mr Morrison for the Labour Opposition expressed support for the agreements and said they would not divide the House.

Uganda. Mutesa II, the exiled Kabaka of Buganda, appealed in London to his people to observe 'their usual restraint' while the British Government's constitutional reforms were being considered by the Lukiko. He said they 'deserved the most careful consideration'.

GREECE. 10 Nov.—Mr Markezinis. Field-Marshal Papagos, Prime Minister, issued a statement accusing Mr Markezinis, former Minister of Co-ordination, of assuming economic obligations towards Germany on the part of the Government without informing him. Mr Markezinis denied the charge.

The Minister of Co-ordination, Mr Kapsalis, and the Finance Minister, Mr Papayanis, both political friends of Mr Markezinis, handed in their resignations.

11 Nov.—Mr Markezinis announced his withdrawal from the Greek Rally (the Government party) to become an independent deputy.

HUNGARY. 12 Nov.—Return of Cominform emigrés to Yugoslavia (*see Yugoslavia*).

16 Nov.—Mr Noel Field. The Hungarian News Agency announced that Mr Noel Field and his wife, both Americans, had been released from prison as the accusations against them had been found to be unjustified. (They had disappeared in Prague in May 1949.) The false charges against them were said to have been made by the former Foreign Minister, Laszlo Rajk, and his co-defendants who were tried in September 1949 for high treason.

INDIA. 8 Nov.—Mr Nehru. The Congress Party working committee, meeting in Delhi, refused to consider Mr Nehru's desire to resign from the Premiership and appealed to him to abandon his intention. In reply he said that he was bound to consider the opinion of the committee. His resignation from the presidency of the Party was accepted, it being agreed to nominate Mr U. N. Dhebar, Chief Minister of Saurashtra, as his successor.

15 Nov.—Andhra State. President Prasad dissolved the Legislative Assembly of Andhra State, ordered new elections, and imposed presidential rule through the Governor pending the formation of a new Government. The action followed the State Government's defeat by one vote on a refusal to repeal the prohibition laws, and a demand by the

Communists to form a Government. The Communists claimed that they could rally a majority of the 150 members.

17 Nov.—Foreign Investment. Mr Deshmukh, Finance Minister, told the House of the People that the Government wanted a majority interest and control of all future investments in India to remain in Indian hands.

INDO-CHINA. 9 Nov.—Northern Vietnam. In a statement to a press correspondent, Ho Chi-Minh expressed readiness to hold discussions with France about the inclusion of northern Vietnam in the French Union. He also said that if any of the French who had left Hanoi when the Viet Minh took over decided to return they would be welcome.

A Viet Minh broadcast accused French Union forces of violating the Geneva armistice agreement by flying over Viet Minh territory with loudspeakers to induce villagers to flee to south Vietnam. It also said that French ships had sailed into Viet Minh territorial waters nine times between 15 October and 1 November.

12 Nov.—Northern Vietnam. A mobile team of the international armistice control commission in Northern Vietnam was refused access by the Viet Minh to an island off the coast on which a number of refugees were making signs.

17 Nov.—United States. Gen. Lawton Collins, President Eisenhower's personal envoy to Indo-China, told the press in Saigon that he 'completely approved' Mr Ngo Dinh Diem's programme and that U.S. aid would be given to the 'regular Government of Mr Ngo Dinh Diem. Our aid will only be given to an army faithful to its Government'. He said that the situation was very serious but not hopeless. He hoped that American aid would contribute towards persuading the whole Vietnamese population to vote in favour of the national Government against Communism. He said it was not the intention of the U.S. military mission to change the existing system immediately or for the moment to displace French instructors.

Viet Minh Propaganda. The Viet Minh Radio broadcast an attack on Gen. Collins's mission. It said that his aim was to sabotage the Geneva agreement by creating in southern Vietnam military forces which had been forbidden by the agreement. They were 'plotting to create five or six divisions'. Under cover of defending western interests French interests were being swept out of Indo-China, to be replaced by those of the United States.

IRAQ. 16 Nov.—Press Law. The Government issued an ordinance imposing new conditions for ownership and editorship of newspapers and transferring responsibility under law from the responsible director or manager and placing it on the chief editor and the writer of an offending article. All newspapers and periodicals were ordered to apply within thirty days for licences to continue publication.

ISRAEL. 4 Nov.—Arab States' protest to Britain alleging implied recognition of Jerusalem as Israeli capital (*see Great Britain*).

Israel (continued)

10 Nov.—Great Britain. Mr Nicholls, the new British Ambassador, presented his letters of credence to President Ben-Zvi in Jerusalem.

12 Nov.—United States. The United States Ambassador presented his letters of credence to the President in Jerusalem.

13 Nov.—Jordan Waters. Colonel Brewster, chairman of the Mixed Armistice Commission, rejected a Jordanian complaint that Israel was diverting the waters of the Jordan river to the detriment of Jordanian citizens. He held that the Commission was not competent to decide the charge under Article 2 of the agreement, and that the action did not constitute 'a hostile act' within the meaning of Article 3.

15 Nov.—Foreign Affairs. In a foreign affairs debate in the Knesset, Mr Sharrett, Foreign Minister, welcomed Sir Anthony Eden's statement in the House of Commons that deliveries of arms in the Middle East would be made only on the basis of the 1950 declaration which required that a balance be kept between Israel and the Arab States collectively, but he repeated Israel's opposition to deliveries of arms to Egypt and Iraq, and also considered that the recent U.S.-Egyptian economic aid agreement should have been made conditional on a cessation of Egypt's blockade of Israel in the Suez Canal.

ITALY. 4 Nov.—Trieste. Signor Scelba, Prime Minister, was repeatedly interrupted by whistling, booing, and cries of 'Istria, Istria' (Zone B) while addressing a huge crowd from the balcony of the Town Hall in Trieste.

7 Nov.—Agreement with Yugoslavia to raise legations to status of embassies (see Yugoslavia).

8 Nov.—The Democratic Socialists in the Government Coalition presented a document to Signor Scelba, Prime Minister, urging that the Government should be reinforced. It said that a 'four-party formula' (Christian Democrats, Democratic Socialists, Liberals, and Republicans) which 'openly sides with the working masses' was democracy's only platform in Italy, and it called for the 'prompt formulation' of measures to implement the promises given when the coalition was formed.

A meeting was later held of the four Government parties. A statement afterwards said that the four parties had reaffirmed their 'full adhesion' to the political agreement and programme on which the Government had been formed in February 1954.

16 Nov.—O.E.E.C. report on Italian economy (see Organization for European Economic Co-operation).

Valle d'Aosta. The results were announced of the elections for the regional Parliament of the autonomous Valle d'Aosta. They were as follows: Democratic Alliance of Christian Democrats, Democratic Socialists, Liberals, and Independents, 22,672 votes (40.7 per cent); Communists and Nenni Socialists, 16,796 (30.1 per cent); Union Voldôtain (a local party), 16,283 (29.2 per cent).

JAPAN. 5 Nov.—Burmese-Japanese peace treaty (see Burma).

8 Nov.—Liberal Party. The Liberal (Government) Party expelled

two senior members for failing to abide by party rules and for attempting to establish a new right-wing party which would exclude the Prime Minister, Mr Yoshida.

Mr Yoshida's appeal for aid to south-east Asia (*see United States*). U.S. aid offer to Japan (*see United States*).

10 Nov.—U.S.-Japanese joint statement (*see United States*).

12 Nov.—**New Party.** The Progressive Party, with 71 seats in the Lower House, decided to join ten rebel Liberals in a committee to prepare for the formation of a new opposition Conservative party.

17 Nov.—Mr Yoshida returned from his tour of western countries.

JORDAN. 7 Nov.—**Treaty with Britain.** Tewfiq Abdulhuda, Prime Minister, informed the House of Deputies that 'the international situation, the change of situation in Egypt, and the expected change of situation in Iraq has made my Government think of amending our treaty with Britain and negotiations in this regard will start shortly'.

8 Nov.—British statement on Anglo-Jordan Treaty (*see Great Britain*).

11 Nov.—The Lower House of Parliament gave the new Government a vote of confidence by a large majority.

13 Nov.—Jordanian charge *re* diverting Jordan waters (*see Jordan*).

16 Nov.—**Jordan Waters Dispute.** Waleed Salah, Foreign Minister, announced that the Government had decided to raise in the Security Council the question of large-scale pumping by Israel of Jordan river waters.

KENYA. 12 Nov.—'Field-Marshal' Kaleba and two other men were sentenced to death at Nyeri for unlawful possession of arms.

KOREA. 11 Nov.—**South Korea.** The National Assembly passed unanimously a resolution declaring that any attempt by the United Nations to unify Korea by means of general elections throughout the country would be a violation of the sovereignty of the South Korean Republic. It recalled that the South Korean Government was established under the General Assembly's resolutions of 1947 and 1948 and stated that unification should therefore be achieved by a free election in North Korea to send 100 delegates to the South Korean assembly.

17 Nov.—**U.S.-South Korean Agreement.** An agreement was signed with the United States under which South Korea agreed to co-operate in efforts to unite North and South Korea peacefully and to put its armed forces under United Nations control. South Korea agreed to the following conditions in return for the \$700 m. of American aid: the encouragement of private ownership investment projects; establishment of a realistic dollar-hwan exchange rate for U.S. forces and for the evaluation of U.S. aid goods; the balancing of the budget and deflation; and the purchase of aid goods at the best price available in non-Communist countries. South Korea agreed to abandon her previous boycott of Japanese goods. The two countries decided that the mutual security treaty should come into force immediately.

Korea (*continued*)

A joint statement by Dr Pyun, South Korean Prime Minister, and Gen. Maxwell Taylor, U.S. 8th Army commander, said that the South Korean Government had taken over administrative control of former North Korean territory between the truce demarcation line and the 38th parallel, which had been previously controlled by the South Korean army as deputies for the United Nations Command.

LEBANON. 6 Nov.—Jerusalem. Mr Naccache, Foreign Minister, handed to the papal nuncio, for transmission to the Pope, an appeal to him to use the Vatican's good offices with the western Powers to prevent a step which implied 'recognition of Jerusalem as capital of Israel'. (He was referring to the announced intention of the British and U.S. Ambassadors to present their letters of credence to the Israeli President in Jerusalem.)

MALAYA. 15 Nov.—Five members of the 1st Fiji Regiment were killed and six wounded in an ambush near Yong Peng in Johore.

In Kuala Krau in Pahang two special constables were killed and three wounded in an attack by twenty terrorists.

17 Nov.—Sir Donald MacGillivray, High Commissioner, in a survey of the year to the Legislative Council at Kuala Lumpur said he held out no hopes of an early ending of the emergency. Terrorist losses were now appreciably greater than those of the security forces or casualties to civilians, but this was the result of a reduction in the casualties of the latter rather than of any notable increase in the number of terrorists killed or surrendered. As a result, the Communists were turning more to the infiltration of political parties, the trade unions, and even the Government services. They had been active in the schools and in training youths as messengers. The Government was also concerned about the number of those who left Malaya for 'Communist countries', a traffic which might constitute a grave threat to the future security of Malaya. He hoped that the parent-teacher associations might do much to reduce the movement. There had been a gradual detachment of aborigines from the hands of the terrorists. Of the total 50,000 to 60,000 in the Federation, he believed there were only 3,000 or 4,000 still under terrorist influence. The figure of those detained under the emergency regulations was also reassuring. It had fallen from 1,994 at the beginning of 1954 to 1,292; the figure at the peak in 1950 had exceeded 10,000.

Sir Donald MacGillivray said that financial and economic problems were not confined to the emergency for which Malaya paid about £20 m. a year against about £85 m. from the United Kingdom.

NEW ZEALAND. 13 Nov.—General Election. A general election was held and resulted in the return of the National Party with a much reduced majority. The new representation was: Nationals, 43 seats (formerly 50); Labour, 37 (formerly 30). The percentages of the poll were: Labour, 44·4 per cent; Nationals, 43·6 per cent; Social Credit, 11·3 per cent; Communists, a negligible fraction.

NIGERIA. 14 Nov.—Elections: Western Region. Dr Azikiwe's party, the National Council of Nigeria and the Cameroons (N.C.N.C.), gained a majority in the elections in the Western Region, obtaining 23 seats against 18 for the Action Group. Chief Arthur Prest (Action Group), Minister of Communications in the Central Government, was decisively defeated by his N.C.N.C. opponent. One seat was won by the recently-formed Commons' Liberal Party.

ORGANIZATION FOR EUROPEAN ECONOMIC CO-OPERATION. 9 Nov.—United Kingdom. The annual report on the United Kingdom stated that 'by mid-1954 the United Kingdom had not merely recovered from the recession of 1951-2 but had raised industrial production to a new record level, and unemployment was even lower than in the previous year'. The report noted the 'significant' increase in the sterling area's gold and dollar reserves in spite of the American recession and the dwindling of defence, and said that further increases in output must come largely from increased efficiency. If the encouragements to invest contained in the 1954 Budget were not successful, then 'specific measures' might be required. The stimulus of greater competition would prove a much needed driving force and the best way to achieve that would be by further liberalization of trade and the reduction of other import barriers.

10 Nov.—United States. The annual report on the economy of the United States said that the recession began in the latter half of 1953 and was arrested in May 1954. By that time unemployment stood at 5 per cent of the labour force (against 2 per cent in the previous year) and industrial production had dropped by 9 per cent. The impact abroad, in the form of reduced import demands, was unexpectedly light and largely offset by greater overseas military expenditure. The report forecast 'a moderate up-turn in the second half of 1954'.

As a result of the recession U.S. imports diminished by 10 per cent in volume and 13 per cent in value, and imports from the E.P.U. area fell twice as fast as from all other areas combined. In spite of this trend rising overseas military expenditure by the United States enabled foreign countries to add to their gold and dollar reserves and to save them from running 'into dollar difficulties'.

Canada. The report on the Canadian economy was also issued. It showed that Canada also experienced a 'readjustment' but said the decline was significantly less than in the United States.

16 Nov.—Italy. The O.E.E.C. published a report on the Italian economy in 1953. It recorded a 9 per cent rise in the volume of agricultural production and pointed out that the value of agricultural production had risen by 18 per cent in the south and the islands, against 6 per cent in the north. Industrial production rose by nearly 10 per cent, and there was a marked rise in public works, building, and agricultural investment. The report estimated that 280,000 workers found jobs while the increase in the civilian labour force amounted to about 170,000. Unemployment among young people was particularly serious and grew worse during the year.

PAKISTAN. 7 Nov.—Afghanistan. Sardar Mohammed Naim Khan, Afghan Foreign Minister, said in Karachi that the basic differences between Pakistan and Afghanistan concerning Pakhtunistan did not involve any territorial readjustment. Both their two countries were Muslim and part of the same area. Neither could be indifferent to the security of the other. There were good possibilities of economic co-operation. He had held talks with Mr Mohammed Ali and other ministers and hoped that these would continue at different levels. He mentioned that Russia had given a loan to Afghanistan of \$3 m. for building fuel storage facilities.

8 Nov.—Sind Province. The Governor of Sind Province dismissed Abdus Sattar Pirzada, Chief Minister, on the ground of maladministration, and asked Mohammed Ayub Khuhro, a former chief minister, to form a new Cabinet. (Khuhro, one of four former Ministers disqualified from holding office, and an opponent of the national administration of Mr Mohammed Ali, resigned in 1951).

12 Nov.—Sind Province. The central Government arrested Mr G. M. Syed, leader of the Opposition in the Sind provincial Assembly, and banned for one year the Sindhis language paper *Al-Wahid*. (Mr Syed and the banned paper were against merging the West Pakistan provinces into one unit.)

PANAMA. 15 Nov. et seq.—Capture of Onassis vessels (see Peru).

16 Nov.—Attack on Onassis Ships. The Foreign Ministry stated that Panamanian inspectors on board the *Olympic Challenger* had sent their Government a wireless message stating that Peruvian armed forces had fired on the *Olympic Challenger*, though without hitting her, when 380 miles from the coast. In any case Panama had not recognized 200 miles as the extent of Peru's territorial waters.

17 Nov.—Peru. It was announced that the Government had protested to the Peruvian Government against the attack on Onassis ships (see Peru).

PERSIA. 10 Nov.—Hussein Fatemi, former Foreign Minister under Dr Musaddiq, was executed for treason.

12 Nov.—Four Communist police officers were sentenced to death for treason, bringing to fifty-six the total number of Communists condemned since the discovery of the spy ring.

PERU. 15 Nov.—Onassis Whaling Fleet. The Ministry of Marine announced that Peruvian warships had captured four foreign pirate vessels owned by Mr Onassis, the Argentine shipowner, which were whaling off the north coast of Peru, and that a fifth had been ordered to enter the port of Paita under threat of being sunk by air and sea bombardment. It said that the whalers were discovered by aircraft and that the Navy had then sent two destroyers to capture them. It was part of Peru's new campaign against foreign pirates found whaling in waters within 200 miles of her coast over which Peru had declared her sovereignty to extend.

Chilean statement *re* Onassis fleet (*see Chile*).

16 Nov.—Statement by Panama Government (*see Panama*).

17 Nov.—The Government stated that the majority of the ships of the Onassis whaling fleet, including the factory ship, *Olympic Challenger* (13,000 tons), had been captured and interned in Paita harbour for 'invading' Peruvian waters. As the factory ship had refused to obey an order to stop, she had been taken by force.

Chilean support (*see Chile*).

Panama Government protest (*see Panama*).

POLAND. 11 Nov.—Anglo-Polish financial and trade agreements (*see Great Britain*).

SOUTH AFRICA. 11 Nov.—Church Leases. The Episcopal Synod of the Anglican Church of the province of South Africa issued a statement protesting against a circular issued to local authorities by Mr Verwoerd, Minister of Native Affairs, on the leasing of church sites in urban native locations. The circular laid down that no sites in locations or native villages should be leased for missions without his (the Minister's) approval; that all such leases were to be on a yearly basis; and that, owing to the 'intervention of representatives of the Church and other bodies on matters outside the scope of the work they should undertake among natives, leases may be cancelled if the work of any such representative outside the scope of his work is of a subversive nature or might tend to lead to, or encourage deterioration in the relationship between natives and the governmental persons. On this last the Minister of Native Affairs is to be the sole judge, and there will be no appeal from his judgement.

The Bishop's statement protested that this appeared to be 'a clear denial of the right to freedom of speech, an attempt to silence the Church, and a threat to our work. If it can be proved that any representative of the Church uses language that is subversive or incites persons to break the law, we should not deny the right of the State to take action against that person. But it seems to us unjust that the Church or any other body to which he belongs should be held responsible for his action'. The Bishop's statement went on to say that in identifying the State with certain governmental persons the terms of the circular appeared to be an attempt to silence any criticism of the Government. They strongly protested against this threat, declaring that no Church could admit that a Minister of State had the right to be the sole judge of the scope of the work it should undertake.

SUDAN. 8 Nov.—Visit of Prime Minister to Britain (*see Great Britain*).

13 Nov.—Prime Minister's statement *re* Arab League (*see Great Britain*).

15 Nov.—**Gen. Nagib.** Mubarak Zarouk, Minister of Communications, said that Gen. Nagib's removal from office 'would weaken the unity of the Nile Valley because it severed relations of sentiment, especially if further action were to be taken' against him.

SYRIA. 7 Nov.—The new Government received a vote of confidence from the Chamber by 84 votes to 48 with 10 abstentions.

11 Nov.—France. Parliament decided to protest to the French National Assembly against French policy in North Africa and to inform Algerian nationalist leaders of their support.

13 Nov.—Recall of Egyptian Ambassador (*see Egypt*).

Egypt. Ali Bouzo, Minister of Justice, urged Syrian newspaper proprietors to call a halt to attacks on Egypt in the interests of Syrian-Egyptian relations.

14 Nov.—The Prime Minister told the press that the Government had formally told Muslim Brotherhood political refugees in Syria to stop their anti-Egyptian activities.

TUNISIA. 13 Nov.—French security forces killed twenty *fellagha* (bandits) and took two prisoners in the Djebel Bargou, north-west of Kairouan. One French soldier was killed.

14 Nov.—The national council of the Neo-Destour called on the French Government to halt operations against the *fellagha*, and it urged the Tunisian Government, in agreement with the French Government, to work out a political solution to enable the *fellagha* to return to their homes unmolested. The council also asked for the raising of the state of siege, the return to Tunisia of exiled Neo-Destour leaders, such as Habib Bourguiba and Salah ben Yusef, freedom for all political prisoners, and the closing of internment camps.

16 Nov.—The press published a letter from Habib Bourguiba, the exiled Neo-Destour leader, to the Neo-Destour Council in which he urged patience and moderation.

17 Nov.—Joint Franco-Tunisian statement (*see France*).

UGANDA. 4 Nov.—Buganda. The Chief Justice gave his judgement in the case which had been brought to test the legality of the Government's withdrawal of recognition of the Kabaka Mutesa II as ruler of Buganda. He ruled that the Kabaka had no legal right to recognition and that therefore the Crown could not be forced to recognize him. In case of an appeal, the Chief Justice gave his opinion that in withdrawing recognition the Secretary of State was mistaken in invoking Article 6 of the Uganda agreement as there had been no failure to co-operate in day-to-day administration, whereas recognition could have been withdrawn under Article 20 as there had certainly been failure to abide by decisions of policy.

16 Nov.—Colonial Secretary's statement, and White Paper on proposed constitutional changes (*see Great Britain*).

Uproar broke out among the crowds outside the Great Lukiko of Buganda while the Governor, Sir Andrew Cohen, was announcing to the Lukiko the decision of H.M. Government that nine months after the coming into force of the proposed constitutional reforms the Lukiko would be able to decide whether to choose a new Kabaka or whether Kabaka Mutesa II should return. The uproar was such that the Governor was unable to finish his speech.

17 Nov.—Appeal for restraint by exiled Kabaka (*see Great Britain*). The Katikiro announced in the Great Lukiko that the Buganda Government was sending an official apology to the Governor for the interruption of his speech. A resolution was passed unanimously reiterating an earlier resolution 'that Mutesa II is our Kabaka and that no other person will be elected Kabaka as long as Mutesa II is alive'.

UNITED NATIONS

9 Nov.—Cyprus. It was announced that the U.K. delegation had formally protested to the Secretary-General against his action in according facilities for Archbishop Makarios of Cyprus to hold a press conference on United Nations premises (on 5 November).

General Assembly

4 Nov.—Disarmament. The Assembly in plenary session approved unanimously the resolution sponsored by the western Powers and Russia calling for further private talks on disarmament by the sub-committee (consisting of France, Canada, Britain, the United States, and the Soviet Union).

The Assembly also approved the Indian resolution submitted in the Political Committee on 25 October.

General Assembly—Political Committee

5 Nov.—U.S. Plan for Peaceful Use of Atomic Energy. Opening the debate on President Eisenhower's plan for an international atomic agency, Mr Lodge (U.S.A.) traced the history of the negotiations with the Soviet Union since President Eisenhower first made his proposal, and then went on to give an outline of the possible peaceful uses of atomic energy and the progress made in the United States. He then announced that the United States was ready to start discussions with other countries for the conclusion of bilateral agreements under which the United States would furnish technical information and assistance and the necessary amounts of fissionable material for the construction and operation of research reactors abroad. These activities would be co-ordinated with the international agency's own programme. The United States would also: (1) establish a reactor school early in 1955 and invite thirty to fifty scientists and engineers from overseas to study reactor engineering; (2) establish courses in industrial medicine and hygiene under the Atomic Energy Commission; (3) open to foreign students courses on the use of atomic energy in medicine and biology; and (4) invite 150 specialists in cancer research from overseas to visit American cancer research facilities.

Mr Lodge said that his Government believed that the relationship between the proposed agency and the United Nations should be that of a specialized agency although the exact terms of the relationship would have to await the creation of the agency. According to their original conception the agency would have held stocks of fissionable material, but after the Soviet rejection of the proposals the eight negotiating countries had thought it preferable that the agency should act as a

United Nations (*continued*)

clearing house for requests for supplies. Donor States would earmark materials for the agency's operations and transfer them direct to projects approved by the agency. Referring to the scientific conference envisaged under President Eisenhower's plan, Mr Lodge promised that the U.S. Atomic Energy Commission would remove restrictions in order to contribute information.

Sir Pierson Dixon (U.K.) said he hoped the Soviet Union would decide to take part in the scheme which could not be fully achieved without Soviet participation. He gave an account of the progress made by the United Kingdom in applying atomic energy for peaceful uses and said that Britain intended to share the fruit of fifty-five years of research with other countries by means of the proposed agency. Naturally she would continue to foster co-operation within the Commonwealth. She already had bilateral agreements with Canada, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, and India. He suggested that it might be possible for Asian partners in the Colombo Plan to combine to build an experimental reactor. He promised that the United Kingdom would make an appropriate contribution to projects sponsored by the proposed agency and also to make contributions of knowledge to the proposed scientific conference which he suggested should take place in Geneva in the summer of 1955. He also announced the offer of a number of places in the four-week training courses in the radio-active isotope school at Harwell.

Mr Martin (Canada) said his country was ready to broaden its existing programme of exchanging reports on atomic energy with foreign scientific research institutes.

7 Nov.—*Seven-Power Resolution.* Australia, Belgium, Canada, France, South Africa, the United Kingdom, and the United States tabled a resolution calling for (1) the early establishment of an international atomic energy agency, and, when established, the negotiation of an agreement with the United Nations similar to those of the specialized agencies; and (2) the summoning of an international scientific conference on the peaceful uses of atomic energy 'not later than August 1955', to which all States members of the United Nations or of the specialized agencies would be invited, the place to be selected by the Secretary-General and an advisory committee.

8 Nov.—The French, Dutch, and Belgian delegates spoke in support of the seven-Power resolution.

Mr Vyshinsky (Russia) denied the suggestion that the Russian approach to the proposals was in any way negative. He sought clarification on various points, saying that Russia had not taken part in the negotiations leading up to the resolution. The new plan seemed to be narrower and weaker than that outlined by President Eisenhower on 8 December 1953 particularly in regard to technical aid to underdeveloped countries.

Mr Lodge (United States) replying to Mr Vyshinsky's queries, denied that the plan proposed in the resolution narrowed the scope of economic aid to underdeveloped countries. He said that when the

proposed atomic energy agency had been set up, its precise relationship to the General Assembly and to the Security Council would be worked out. He hoped there would be no relationship in which a veto could paralyse the agency's work. His recent statement that the agency in the near future would carry out only part of its ultimate work was only meant to indicate that it could not jump from birth to maturity in a few months. The question what measures were envisaged to reduce the destructive potential force of atomic energy was essentially a disarmament problem. He welcomed Mr Vyshinsky's denial that the Soviet attitude had been negative, and hoped he would prove it by voting for the resolution.

9 Nov.—The delegates of Sweden, Cuba, Pakistan, Egypt, Peru, Iraq, and Persia all generally supported the joint resolution, but Herr Sandler (Sweden) drew attention to the conflicting viewpoints of the Soviet Union and the United States on the question of whether it was possible to use for arms production atomic material intended for peaceful production. He asked for a more specific explanation of the U.S. statement that certain methods made it possible to prevent such diversion of materials.

10 Nov.—The delegates of South Africa, New Zealand, and Australia all warmly welcomed the U.S. 'Atoms for Peace' plan.

12 Nov.—Mr Vyshinsky claimed that the Soviet Union had on 27 June 1954 started producing atomic power for peaceful purposes from the world's first atomic electric power station. He said Mr Lodge had left no doubt that the United States was trying to reduce the proposed agency's responsibility to the Security Council. The seven-Power resolution sought to predetermine the issue which should be one for further negotiation and mutual agreement between all countries. He asked for the elimination of the provisions on that issue pending the outcome of Soviet-American negotiations and said that if this were not done the agency would be narrowed down to the detriment of the underdeveloped countries.

15 Nov.—Mr Lodge (U.S.A.) announced that the U.S. Atomic Energy Commission had allocated 100 kilograms of fissionable material to serve as fuel in experimental atomic reactors in other countries. He said this amount was enough to activate a considerable number of reactors.

Replying to Mr Vyshinsky, Mr Lodge pointed out that the defunct U.N. Atomic Energy Commission set up by the Assembly resolution of 1946, to which Mr Vyshinsky had referred, had been created to deal with atomic disarmament and that its functions had been taken over by the Disarmament Commission. He said the Soviet delegate seemed to suggest that the proposed international atomic energy agency whose functions would be wholly different should be saddled with the same requirements and thus made subject to the veto. Mr Lodge conceded however that in the interests of international security there would be some relationship between the proposed agency and the Security Council, the General Assembly, and the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

United Nations (*continued*)

16 Nov.—Mr Nutting (U.K.) announced that the British Government were ready to make an initial contribution of 20 kilograms of fissionable material to the international agency.

In his speech he expressed disappointment that Russia was unable to state clearly whether she was prepared to join in establishing the agency. He urged that embarkation on 'this great international enterprise' should not be made to wait on progress in the disarmament talks, and suggested that it might even help in breaking down barriers of suspicion and in breaking through disarmament difficulties. Whatever might be decided regarding the agency's relationship with the United Nations, he said it must not be such as to hamper the agency's effectiveness. The agency's tasks were essentially peaceful and technical, and therefore the interplay of politics should not be allowed to hinder it.

Mr Nutting said the British Government had not changed its views about what the agency's objectives should be. They were: (i) To encourage world-wide research and development of peaceful uses of atomic energy; (ii) to arrange for nuclear materials to meet the needs of research, development, and practical applications to medicine and other peaceful activities including the eventual production of power; (iii) to foster the interchange of unclassified information, and (iv) to conduct its activities in such a manner as to prepare for the time when use of atomic energy for peace becomes the predominant and perhaps the exclusive use of atomic energy.'

17 Nov.—Mr Krishna Menon (India) supported in principle the seven-Power resolution but suggested that to increase the sense of urgency the proposed agency be established 'without delay'. He also wished to ensure that certain industrial countries should not concentrate on the production of fissionable materials, leaving other under-developed countries merely to supply the raw materials for them.

My Vyshinsky repeated that there must be a link between the agency and the Security Council but said 'the notion that the role of the Security Council must be one of paramountcy, one of primacy, is wrong and we don't seek to achieve that'. Mr Vyshinsky announced that Russia would be willing to serve on the small advisory committee to be set up to prepare the scientific conference.

General Assembly—Special Political Committee

12 Nov.—Admission of New Members. The committee adopted a resolution noting the growing general feeling in favour of the universality of the United Nations, 'membership of which is open to all peace-loving countries which accept the obligations contained in the Charter. . .'

The Soviet delegate announced that the Soviet Union would not press for a vote on its proposal to admit fourteen applicants simultaneously.

General Assembly—Trusteeship Committee

9 Nov.—South-west Africa. The debate on south-west Africa was

concluded without a satisfactory solution being found. The committee adopted two resolutions, one approving the work of the special investigating committee, and the other repeating that the normal way of modifying the international status of the former mandated territory of south-west Africa would be to place it under trusteeship. Because of the rejection (on 8 November) of a recommendation that the International Court be asked for an advisory opinion on the two-thirds majority rule, the U.S. and Swedish delegates declined to take part in the work of the enlarged committee on south-west Africa, and the delegates of Mexico, Pakistan, and Brazil reserved their positions. The South African delegate refused to take part throughout the debate.

U.N. Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization

12 Nov.—The eighth session of the Unesco general conference opened in Montevideo attended by delegates of seventy-two countries.

13 Nov.—A British proposal to postpone for two years the entry of Rumania was accepted by 28 votes to 12 with 15 abstentions and 11 absent. The conference also decided to postpone the admission of Bulgaria for two years.

15 Nov.—The conference unanimously elected as members the Gold Coast, Sierra Leone, Malaya and the British Borneo group, and the British Caribbean group.

UNITED STATES. 4 Nov.—**Great Britain.** Queen Elizabeth, the Queen Mother, who was on an unofficial visit to the United States, arrived in Washington to stay with President Eisenhower.

5 Nov.—**Contract for Britain.** The Department of the Army announced that it had awarded a contract for two hydraulic turbines for the Table Rock Dam to the English Electric Company whose bid of \$1,066,662 was nearly \$145,000 lower than the nearest American bid.

6 Nov.—Aid agreement with Egypt (*see Egypt*).

7 Nov.—**Soviet Attack on Aircraft.** The State Department announced that two Soviet fighters had shot down a United States B.29 bomber off the east coast of Hokkaido, Japan. One member of the crew had been drowned and one was missing. A protest had been sent to the Soviet Government.

Soviet Note *re* American invasion of air space (*see U.S.S.R.*).

8 Nov.—U.S. protest at shooting down of aircraft (*see U.S.S.R.*).

Shooting Down of U.S. Aircraft. The captain of the Superfortress shot down by Russian fighters near the Habomai Islands, told the press in Tokio that the aircraft was at least five miles from the territorial limit of the nearest Russian-held land, the Habomai Islands, the southernmost of the Kuriles, when two MIG 15s made four hostile passes at the aircraft and fired without warning. The Superfortress did not return the fire as he wished to complete the photographic mission.

Japan. Mr Yoshida, Japanese Prime Minister, held talks with Mr Dulles, Mr Stassen, and defence leaders at which he was informed of an American offer to furnish Japan with \$100 m. worth of surplus agricultural products.

United States (*continued*)

Mr Yoshida, speaking at the National Press Club, urged the United States and other free countries to embark on an investment programme of \$4,000 m. a year in south-east Asia to save the area from Communism. He said the expenditure in the area from such sources as the International Bank, the F.O.A., and the Colombo plan, amounted to only about \$400 m. a year, only one-tenth of what was required to keep pace with Communist China.

President Eisenhower's message to G.A.T.T. conference (*see General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade*).

9 Nov.—U.S.S.R. Mr Dulles told the press that any idea of a preventive war against Russia was 'wholly out of the question. It is not, and never will be, any part of our policy'.

Nationalist China. Mr Dulles also told the press that talks had been in progress 'over a period of years' between the U.S. and Nationalist Chinese Governments for the conclusion of a mutual security pact. Chinese allegation of air encroachment (*see China*).

10 Nov.—Manila Pact on South-east Asian Defence. President Eisenhower sent the Manila Treaty to the Senate for ratification.

Nationalist China. Speaking at his press conference, President Eisenhower denied that the Chinese Nationalist authorities in Formosa had been 'ordered' to refrain from attacks on the mainland. He virtually confirmed, however, that moderating counsels had been urged on the Nationalist Government by the United States.

Japan. A joint statement by President Eisenhower and Mr Yoshida announced an agreement providing for the sale to Japan of United States surplus farm commodities for local currency, the proceeds to be used for Japan's economic improvement and defence support. The announcement also spoke of an agreement on other steps such as a productivity programme for Japan and mutual benefits to be derived from Japan's participation with other free nations of south and south-east Asia in the economic development of those areas.

U.S. statement on trade policy (*see General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade*).

11 Nov.—Manila Pact. Urging ratification of the Manila Pact on south-east Asian defence, Mr Dulles, Secretary of State, told the Senate Foreign Relations Committee that it was time for the signatories to work out agreed policies. He asserted that Communist forces in northern Vietnam had nearly doubled since the armistice and that two provinces of Laos were largely dominated by them. He also said that a 'free Thai' movement was held in China ready to subvert the Government of Siam; that there was growing concern in Singapore over Communist activity among the Chinese population; and that in Yunnan province, bordering on south-east Asia, the Chinese Communists maintained a substantial military force, though there was no danger of immediate attack. All this, he said, indicated an 'aggressive intention' which belied Chinese protestations of peace. He hoped new members would decide to join S.E.A.T.O., but said the existing membership was adequate for 'a substantial defence' against aggressive threats.

Russia. The State Department revealed that at the Kremlin celebrations on 7 November, while in conversation with the British and United States Ambassadors, Mr Malenkov had expressed a hope for more normal international relations to reduce the risk of war. He had urged that small matters should not be allowed to grow into big issues and that practical methods of the old diplomacy were sometimes a better method of easing tension than high-level international conferences.

13 Nov.—Soviet Note proposing European conference (*see U.S.S.R.*).

15 Nov.—**Paris Agreements.** President Eisenhower sent the Paris agreements to the Senate with a message urging early ratification.

A document prepared by Mr Dulles, which was also submitted to the Senate, contained a recommendation that when the agreements and goals were recognized the President should issue a declaration affirming the United States' intention 'to maintain in Europe such elements of its armed forces as may be necessary or appropriate to contribute our fair share of what is needed for the common defence of this North Atlantic area while the threat to this area exists'.

16 Nov.—**China.** Mr Dulles stated in answer to questions at his press conference that it could not be said that the Seventh Fleet, in all circumstances, would refrain from intervening against an attack on the Tachen islands; it had orders to defend Formosa and what that implied 'depends on what the enemy does if he plans to attack Formosa'.

Soviet Note. Mr Dulles dismissed Moscow's latest proposals for a European security conference by assuming that the Russian leaders themselves did not expect the invitation to be accepted at such short notice. It would be physically impossible to get delegates to Moscow by 29 November, and the United States did not intend to surprise them.

17 Nov.—**Foreign Policy.** President Eisenhower saw Congressional leaders and urged that the interests of the United States would be best served by a bipartisan approach to foreign and defence policies no matter which party controlled Congress.

Protest to U.S.S.R. The State Department released the text of a second Note sent to Moscow in protest against the shooting down of a photo-reconnaissance aircraft in the Hokkaido area of Japan on 7 November. The Note asked for disciplinary action against those responsible for the attack and for steps to be taken to avoid a recurrence, and warned that in the absence of appropriate action by the Soviet Government, the United States 'would be impelled to provide the necessary defence and protection' for American aircraft 'engaging in these legitimate and peaceful missions, and full responsibility for any consequences which ensue would devolve upon the Government of the U.S.S.R.' Moscow's version of the incident was rejected as 'unfounded', and it was stated that the United States shared the 'concern' of the Japanese that the Soviet Government not only continued to occupy Japanese territory in the Habomai Islands but also carried out unprovoked attacks on United States aircraft lawfully in that region.

France. M. Mendès-France, French Prime Minister, arrived in Washington on an official visit.

U.S.-South Korean agreement (*see Korea*).

U.S.S.R. 6 Nov.—Mr Saburov, deputy Prime Minister and chairman of the State Planning Commission, made the principal speech at the Moscow celebrations of the anniversary of the Bolshevik revolution. In that part devoted to foreign policy, he said that Soviet policy was based on the principle of the peaceful co-existence of the socialist and capitalist systems, provided there existed a will for co-operation on both sides and observance of the principles of equality and non-interference. Some American leaders wanted to negotiate from 'positions of strength' but such a policy had never succeeded in dealings with the Soviet Union. Mr Saburov expressed a desire for a normalization of relations with Yugoslavia, and strongly attacked the London and Paris agreements, declaring that they provided for the conversion of west Germany into a militarist State and that their ratification would deepen the division of Germany and leave the German nation dismembered for many years to come. In the Soviet view the immediate reunification of Germany on peaceful and democratic lines and the establishment of a European collective security system were essential for the peace of Europe and for the interests of the German people.

Marshal Bulganin spoke of the need to strengthen the armed forces because of the western Powers' continued policy of 'whipping up new aggressive blocs and of an arms race'.

7 Nov.—U.S. statement *re* attack on U.S. aircraft (see *United States*).

Protest re U.S. Aircraft. The Government in a Note delivered to the American Embassy protested that 'while flying over Tanfilyev Island' an American Superfortress had opened fire on two Soviet fighters, which had approached to show the aircraft that it was over Soviet territory and to request it to withdraw. The Note said the Soviet fighters had retaliated and the American aircraft had flown off.

8 Nov.—Account of air incident by U.S. captain (see *United States*).

A Note was received from the United States Government strongly protesting against the shooting down of an American Superfortress, engaged on a 'mapping mission', by Russian fighters on 7 November over Northern Japan. It demanded reparations and said that further communication would be made when the losses were more fully known.

10 Nov.—Franco-Soviet trade pact (see *France*).

11 Nov.—Mr Malenkov's statement on diplomacy (see *United States*).

13 Nov.—Note to European Countries. A Soviet Note proposing that a conference on European collective security should be held in Moscow or Paris on 29 November was sent to the representatives of the following twenty-three European countries: France, Britain, Austria, Albania, Belgium, Bulgaria, Hungary, east Germany, the Netherlands, Greece, Denmark, Iceland, Italy, Luxembourg, Norway, Poland, Rumania, Turkey, Finland, Czechoslovakia, Switzerland, Sweden, and Yugoslavia. Copies were sent to the United States and the People's Republic of China.

The Note stated that the Paris agreement of 23 October provided, in violation of international agreements, for the remilitarization of west Germany and its inclusion in a military grouping of States against other States. It alleged that a west German army of 520,000 men with large

aviation and tank units was being created under former Nazi generals and that the agreements gave west Germany the opportunity for unlimited production of arms and a claim to atomic armaments. The inclusion of Germany in the new military bloc, the so-called western European Union, as well as in the aggressive North Atlantic bloc, indicated the adoption of a policy which was incompatible with the problem of strengthening Europe's position and the restoration of German unity. The realization of the London and Paris agreements meant that German reunification by means of free all-German elections would 'fall victim' to the plans for German remilitarization.

The Note repeated the Soviet proposal for the immediate withdrawal of occupation forces and for an agreement on the numbers and armament of the German police. It stated that the London and Paris agreements were incompatible with the Franco-Soviet treaty of 1944 and the Anglo-Soviet treaty of 1942, and it emphasized that in the Soviet view the inclusion of a remilitarized Germany in military groupings would inevitably lead to tension between European States, intensification of the armaments race, and finally to war. 'In this regard it would be perfectly natural if the peace-loving European peoples were compelled to take new measures to ensure their security.'

The Soviet Government therefore proposed that all European States desiring to take part, and the United States, with an observer from the People's Republic of China, should hold a conference without delay on the creation of a system of collective security in Europe. It suggested 29 November as the date and Moscow or Paris as the place of meeting, and pointed out that delay was inexpedient since ratification of the Paris agreements would be examined in certain European countries in December, and such ratification would complicate the position in Europe and undermine the possibilities of a settlement, above all of the German problem.

The Soviet Government asked the Governments of France, Britain, or the United States to send on the invitation to those countries with which the Soviet Union had no diplomatic relations. It said the Soviet proposals had been approved by the Polish and Czechoslovakian Governments.

YUGOSLAVIA. 7 Nov.—Italy. It was announced that the Yugoslav and Italian Governments had agreed to raise their respective legations to the status of Embassies.

10 Nov.—Austro-Yugoslav Danube agreement (see Austria).

12 Nov.—Return of Cominform Emigrés. A Foreign Ministry spokesman announced that about ten Yugoslav *emigrés* who had deserted to the Cominform in 1948 had been returned by Hungary and Bulgaria after they had asked to go home. A smaller number of Bulgarians had been returned by Yugoslavia.

Bulgaria. A barter trade agreement was signed with Bulgaria involving \$500,000 on each side.

FORTHCOMING EVENTS

- Dec. 8 Consultative Assembly, Council of Europe, Strasbourg.
 „ 28 Conference of Colombo Powers, Bogor, Indonesia.

1955

- Jan. 31 Conference of Commonwealth Prime Ministers, London.
 Mar. 29 U.N. Economic and Social Council, 19th regular session,
 New York.
 May 20 ICFTU—4th World Congress, Vienna.

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